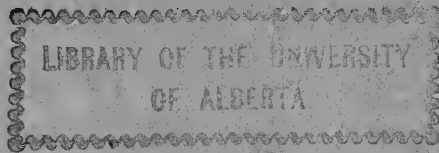


20 SEP 1954

REPORT
of the
LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH



CITY OF EDMONTON
ALBERTA

1939



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BOARD OF HEALTH, 1939

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Dr. R. M. Shaw, Chairman
Dr. E. A. Roe Ald. F. C. Casselman Dr. W. Morrish (Public School Board)
Ald. S. Parsons Mr. C. E. Gariepy (Separate School Board)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Mayor J. W. Fry
Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. Mr. A. W. Haddow, City Engineer
S. Main, Secretary

1940

Dr. R. M. Shaw, Chairman
Dr. E. A. Roe Ald. F. C. Casselman Ald. S. Parsons
Mr. A. E. Ottewell (Public School Board) Mr. H. Currie (Sep. School Board)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

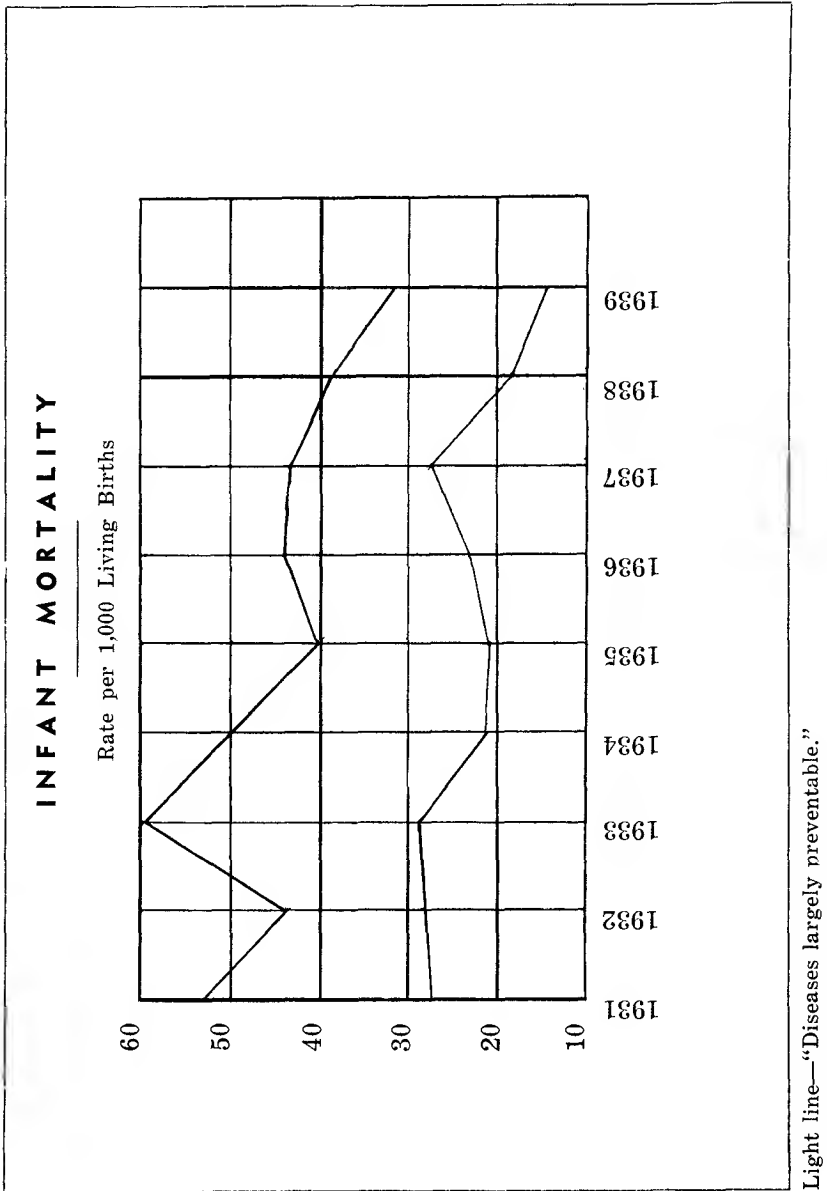
Mayor J. W. Fry
Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. Mr. A. W. Haddow, City Engineer
S. Main, Secretary

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health Dr. G. M. Little, M.D. D.P.H.
Secretary S. Main, A.R. San. I.
Chief Health Inspector..... W. R. Graham, A.R. San. I.
Health Inspector..... J. H. Blackburn, A.R. San. I.
Health Inspector..... A. P. Methuen, A.R. San. I.
Health Inspector..... J. D. Williams, A.R. San. I.
Quarantine Officer..... R. T. Anderson, A.R. San. I.
Chief Food Inspector J. H. Part, V.S., M.D.V.
Meat Inspector..... D. Morrison, V.S.
Dairy Supervisor..... C. Ellinger, M.R. San. I.
Chemist and Milk Inspector..... H. C. Graham, B.A.
Junior Inspector..... G. L. Alexander
Statistician Miss B. B. Murray
Public Health Nurse (Sr.) Miss M. Griffith, R.N.
Public Health Nurse Miss S. C. Christensen, R.N.
Clerk Miss C. R. Rose
Stenographer..... Miss K. D. Derbyshire

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Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

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Chairman and Members of the
Local Board of Health,
City of Edmonton.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted reports of the various activities conducted by the Board during 1939, and of certain health agencies which have worked in co-operation with us during the year.

The birth rate for the city shows a slight increase to 18.6 per thousand population as compared to 18 per thousand for 1938. A total of 1,678 babies were born to citizens during 1939.

The general death rate shows a reduction from the previous year. Deaths from pneumonia were reduced by more than half, apparently due to the increasing use of new methods of treatment. Tuberculosis deaths were reduced by more than two-thirds of those reported for 1938. This I believe to be an indication of the increased activity of city and provincial workers in this field. The increased number of new cases of the disease reported I consider not as a bad omen, but as proof that greater supervision is bringing to light more cases at an early stage when treatment is most effective. The Kinsmen's Club maintains a valuable worker in this field. A further marked reduction brought the infant mortality rate to the lowest point in the history of the city. This infant death rate compares most favourably with reports received from other centres in Canada and abroad. The result indicates that an increasing number of our mothers and babies are receiving adequate pre-natal and post-natal care as well as proper care at the time of their confinement. It is an outstanding credit to the physicians and other health workers of our city.

Deaths from heart disease, on the other hand, have again shown an increase. Two-thirds of these deaths were among males. The death rate from this cause has shown a marked and fairly steady increase since the year 1929, without any significant change in the age-grouping of our population during that time. It appears that in this we are reaping a harvest from the increased physical and mental hazards of depression years.

Of thirteen citizens dying following automobile accidents, ten occurred within the city. This is the highest death rate from this cause since 1931.

The incidence of communicable disease was greatly reduced from the previous year, an epidemic of whooping cough accounting for nearly half the number reported. Only three cases of diphtheria occurred, none of whom had accepted the protection against this disease. There were no deaths from this cause.

Immunizations against smallpox and diphtheria were increased in number during the year.

The Child Welfare clinic continued a valuable work, and the attendance of babies and pre-school children showed a satisfying increase.

I regret that it is not possible to report improvement in the general housing situation. It is not possible to over-emphasize the deteriorating effect of overcrowding on the mental and physical well-being of many citizens.

Regarding general sanitation of the city, it has been gratifying to note an increased co-operation from citizens. This is reflected by the increasing numbers of clean and well-kept properties.

Supervision of foodstuffs during the year revealed a considerable amount of canned meats, fruits and vegetables in which the cans were bulging with gas. The Provincial Laboratory reported contaminating organisms in many of these, and much of this food was unfit for human use. Mild poisoning was reported in the members of one family from canned meat. Such material found on the market is condemned, and as all these products were processed and distributed under the approval of the Dominion food inspectors, we have presented this information to them with a request that steps be taken to remedy the situation at the factories.

Despite a lesser number of carcasses being examined than in the previous year's fresh meat inspection, there was an increase of 10,539 lbs. in carcasses and portions condemned. The most common single cause was tuberculosis in hogs, accounting for the rejection of 6,825 lbs. of pork.

An exceptionally high standard has been maintained in our city milk supply. We are pleased to acknowledge the effective assistance of dairymen's associations and the co-operation of individual dairymen in maintaining this standard.

During the last three months of the year the Medical Officer of Health was given leave-of-absence while on military service. During this period all routine duties of the office were efficiently carried on by Dr. W. Morrish, acting Medical Officer of Health.

We have made our facilities available for teaching purposes to the University, nurses' training schools, and other educational bodies in the city; we have endeavoured to co-operate fully with these groups.

The Provincial Laboratory has given a large amount of technical service in connection with supervision of water, milk and other food supplies; we are grateful for their advice and assistance on many occasions. The generous co-operation of City Relief Departments has been of great assistance in our supervision of the health of citizens on relief rolls. Many agencies interested in the public health have worked closely with us on such work as is included in their programmes.

The war brings to our citizens an increased physical, mental and financial burden. In order that this burden may be effectively carried through an indefinite period of struggle, and through the perhaps trying period of reconstruction which must follow, it is of major importance to multiply to the limit of our economy our efforts to maintain the health of our people, and to see that no essential health factor is neglected.

Respectfully yours,

G. M. LITTLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

EXPENDITURE

	1939	1938
1. Salaries	\$ 32,796.99	\$ 31,106.77
1a. Retirement Allowance		1,000.00
2. Supplies	1,353.80	1,196.08
3. Transportation	4,931.86	5,061.74
4/6 Sundries (phones and uniforms)	600.96	950.54
7. Pensions	923.50	
Bath House now included under a/c's No. 1 and 2.		
	\$ 40,607.11	\$ 39,884.49

REVENUE

Inspection Fees	1,824.31	729.75
	\$ 38,782.80	\$ 39,154.74

DIVISION OF EXPENDITURE

	Administration	Food Inspection	Communicable Disease	Laboratory Service	Dairy Inspection	Sanitation	Public Health Nursing	Vital Statistics	Disinfecting Station	Totals
\$.....	\$7,443.50	\$4,194.40	\$2,648.38	\$3,296.94	\$2,251.10	\$8,057.43	\$3,292.81	\$1,375.92	\$ 236.47	\$ 32,796.99
es.....	417.80	34.35	174.37	72.25	66.78	178.40	35.62	27.32	346.87	1,353.80
ortation.....	510.19	620.00	509.22	445.47	925.00	1,419.97	502.01			4,931.86
s.....	105.00	15.00	61.20	15.00	18.00	77.40	18.00			309.60
es.....	146.51	39.95	3.52	22.73		29.45	28.62			270.78
ms.....		20.58								20.58
ns.....	923.50									923.50
	\$9,546.50	\$4,924.32	\$3,396.69	\$3,852.39	\$3,260.88	\$9,762.65	\$3,877.06	\$1,403.28	\$ 583.34	\$ 40,607.11
	23.5	12.1	8.8	9.4	8.	24.	9.4	3.4	1.4	100 %

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City (including 1,000 acres of water), 26,778 and 2,147 acres in Parks.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Population	90,419	88,887	87,034	85,696	81,621
Persons per acre of land	3.9	3.42	3.34	3.32	3.16
School enrolment	18,346	18,245	17,885	18,396	18,241
Natural increase of population	1,048	893	892	738	776
Cost per capita .....	.43	.44	.43	.42	.39
Births, excluding stillbirths	1,678	1,602	1,565	1,432	1,394
Rate per 1,000 population	18.6	18.	18.4	16.84	17.42
Stillbirths	29	30	42	50	23
Rate per 1,000 births	16.9	18.7	26.13	33.75	16.23
Deaths, excluding stillbirths	630	703	673	694	618
Rate per 1,000 population	7.	7.97	7.9	8.16	7.7
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	63	68	63	56
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births	31.6	39.3	43.45	44.	40.17
Deaths from childbirth	7	4	3	6	7
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births..	4.17	2.5	1.9	4.18	5.02
Marriages	1,860	1,653	1,492	1,414	1,312
Rate per 1,000 population	20.7	18.57	17.55	16.63	16.40
Non-resident births in city	1,240	1,203	1,132	948	936
Non-resident deaths in city	425	472	480	443	402
Non-resident deaths under 1 year	52	40	52	33	36

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 1,678 City births in 1939, 854 males and 824 females, an increase of 76 over 1938 when there were 1,602 births, 789 males and 813 females.

Born in institutions 1,645 or 98%; elsewhere 33 (of these 17 attended by V.O.N.)

Attended by physician 1,672, unattended 6, double births 22.

Maternal parentage:

	1939	1938
Canada	1,184 or 70.6%	1,073 or 67 %
British Isles	226 or 13.5%	211 or 13.2%
Europe	161 or 9.6%	197 or 12.3%
U.S.A.	105 or 6.3%	113 or 7.0%
Other countries	2 or	8 or .5%

Stillbirths

Male, 14; Female, 15; total, 29.

Born in institutions, 26; elsewhere, 3; unattended, nil.

Causes of foetal deaths:

Dystocia, 9.

Malformation, 7.

Prematurity, 5.

Other diseases, or conditions of mother, 8.

Deaths

Male, 376; females, 254; total, 630; a decrease of 79 from 1938 when there were—male, 414; female, 295; total, 709.

	1939	1938
Canada	306 or 48.6%	303 or 42.7%
British Isles	171 or 27.1%	213 or 30.0%
Europe	84 or 13.3%	123 or 17.4%
U.S.A.	46 or 7.3%	55 or 7.8%
Other countries	23	15 or 2.1%

Infant Mortality

Deaths under 1 year of age—

Male, 34; female, 19; total, 53.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births—31.6%.

In 1938 there were—

Male, 34; female, 29; total 63.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births—39.3%.

Classifying the causes of death under one year of age from standpoint of preventability:

Class 1—Causes to a great extent non-controllable—premature birth (under 7 months), congenital debility, congenital malformation.

Class 2—Capable of reduction by hygiene, sanitation, isolation and treatment Tuberculosis, Syphilis, acute respiratory diseases, acute infectious diseases.

Class 3—Capable of great reduction through care, proper feeding, pre-natal care—marasmas, acute gastro enteritis, injuries at birth, premature (over seven months).

Of the 53 deaths under one year of age for 1939:

Class 1—17 or 32.0%.

Class 2—13 or 24.6%.

Class 3—23 or 43.4%.

53 100. %.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1939

	MONTHS												1939				1938				
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	"X"	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population	Total	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
90—95 Diseases of the heart	M 8	7	6	8	5	3	7	4	11	8	8	16	9	100	49	149	27.7	165.5	128	18.0	143.8
45—54 Cancer	F 4	2	3	3	5	6	2	5	3	3	4	2	6	6	52	43	15.1	105.5	99	13.9	111.2
163—196 External Causes	F 3	4	6	3	3	4	5	2	3	1	3	6	3	2	29	13	4.2	46.7	41	5.8	46.1
107—109 Pneumonia	F 4	3	3	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	17	9	26	4.1	28.9	58	8.2	65.2
158—161 Early Infancy	F 1	1	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	1	18	6	24	3.8	26.7	32	4.5	35.9
130—132 Nephritis, acute and chronic	F 2	1	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	14	9	23	3.6	25.5	30	4.2	33.7
82 Apoplexy	F 2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	13	6	19	3.	21.1	32	4.5	35.9
157 Malformation	F 1	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	5	12	1.9	13.8	9	1.3	10.1
121 Appendicitis	F 1	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	5	11	1.7	12.2	17	2.4	19.1
11 Influenza	M 2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	1.6	11.1	19	2.7	21.4
23—32 Tuberculosis	M 1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	5	8	1.3	8.8	26	3.7	29.2
119—120 Diarrhoea	M 1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	1.1	7.8	7	1.	7.9
140—150 Puerperal State	M 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	1.1	7.8	4	.....	4.5
Totals	M 26	17	26	28	17	29	14	9	20	21	20	32	18	268	165	433	68.7	481.	502	70.8	564
Other Causes	F 13	11	15	19	13	9	11	8	11	12	14	20	9	108	89	197	31.3	219.	207	29.2	131.5
Total	M 32	25	32	33	27	30	24	18	25	33	27	47	23	376	254	630					
Total Per Month	F 21	15	26	29	21	18	16	15	19	16	17	27	14	.....	.....	.....		
Total Per Month	53	40	58	62	48	48	40	33	44	49	74	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

"X"—Outside deaths of Edmonton Citizens.

MORTALITY FROM HEART DISEASE 1939-1935

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Heart Diseases	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1939	630	149	23.7	165.5
1938	709	128	18.	143.8
1937	673	115	17.8	135.3
1936	694	119	17.2	140.
1935	618	100	16.2	125.

Deaths from heart disease for 1939 show an increase of 21 over 1938. Of the 149, 1939 deaths 100 were male and 49 female.

MORTALITY FROM CANCER 1939-1935

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Cancer	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1939	630	95	13.1	105.5
1938	709	99	13.9	111.2
1937	673	82	12.2	96.5
1936	694	93	13.4	109.4
1935	618	87	14.	108.7

Of the 95 deaths for 1939 52 were male and 43 female.

MORTALITY FROM PNEUMONIA 1939-1935

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Pneumonia	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1939	630	26	4.1	28.9
1938	709	58	8.2	65.2
1937	673	35	5.2	41.2
1936	694	41	6.	48.2
1935	618	34	5.5	42.5

Deaths from pneumonia show a decrease of 22 from 1938. Of the 1939 deaths 17 were male and 9 female.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1939-1935

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1939	630	8	1.3	8.8
1938	709	26	3.7	29.2
1937	673	25	3.7	29.4
1936	694	22	2.1	23.9
1935	618	27	4.4	33.7

Eight deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) in 1939 is a decrease of 18 from 1938. Three were male and five female. There were 34 new cases of tuberculosis reported during the year, making an increase of 26 cases.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES 1939-1935

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths External Causes	Male	Female	Suicide	Homicide	Accidental	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
1939	630	42	29	13	11	1	30	6.7	46.7
1938	709	41	31	10	12	6	23	5.8	46.
1937	673	52	39	13	14	1	37	7.7	61.
1936	694	51	40	11	8		43	7.3	60.
1935	618	39	27	12	10	1	28	3.3	50.

In the 30 accidental deaths 13 were auto accidents.

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1939-1935

Year	No. of Births	No. Maternal Deaths	Rate Per 1000 Living Births
1939	1,678	7	4.17
1938	1,602	4	2.5
1937	1,565	3	1.9
1936	1,432	6	4.18
1935	1,394	7	5.02

Of the 7 maternal deaths in 1939, 4 were abortion, 1 no birth, 1 stillbirth and 1 living birth.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHS

There were 2,818 cases of communicable disease reported during the year 1939, of which 1,473 were males and 1,345 were females; compared with 8,315 cases in 1938, of which 4,214 were males and 4,101 were females.

The morbidity rate per thousand of population was 31.3 compared with 93.3 for 1938.

	1939		1938	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Poliomyelitis	1	0	7	2
Diphtheria	3	0	18	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	..	2
Scarlet Fever	311	0	484	2
Whooping Cough	1,351	3	49	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	4	10	17	28
Tuberculosis	34	8	37	26
Syphilis	74	4	61	4
Meningitis	1	1	4	..
Measles	20	1	465	..
Erysipelas	27	0	28	..

Altogether reportable disease was responsible for 6.35% of the total deaths, 630.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Five hundred and eighty-three patients were admitted and 69 carried over from 1938, making a total of 652. There were 534 discharged; 26 died, and 92 remained at the end of the year.

The diseases hospitalized include:

Scarlet Fever	327	Typhoid	3
Diphtheria	11	Poliomyelitis	6
Erysipelas	37	Polio-suspects	10
Tuberculosis	25	Whooping Cough	21

and many complications of infectious conditions.

The deaths included:

Tuberculosis	7	Scarlet Fever	2
Influenzal meningitis	3	Poliomyelitis	1
Meningococcic meningitis	1	Diphtheria	1
Streptococcic meningitis	1	Whooping Cough	4

IMMUNIZATION

	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Schick Test	Dick Test	Typhoid
1939—Local Board of Health	619	612	347	683	218	9	12
Public School Board	4,895	1,374	..	..	..	..	..
R.C. Sep. School Board	178	168	..	..	..	..	..
	5,692	2,154	347	683	218	9	12
1938—Local Board of Health	180	1,014	622	14	86	3	7
Public School Board .....	..	1,733	..	..	..	..	..
R.C. Sep. School Board	159	172	..	..	..	..	..
	339	2,919	622	14	86	3	7

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE 1939-1935

	POPULATION, 1939—90,000									
	1939		1938		1937		1936		1935	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Anterio Poliomyelitis	1		7	2	7		3	1	34	2
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	4		1	1	1		1	
Diphtheria	3		18	4	3	1	6	1	7	1
Diphtheria Carriers			9		1				19	
Encephalitis Lethargica		1		2	1	2		1		
Scarlet Fever	311		484	2	684	4	362	4	148	2
Smallpox							1			
Chickenpox	608		1083		1132		1268	1	994	
Measles	20		465		2562	3	1176	1	3105	1
Mumps	118		5725		350		123		236	
Rubella	11		28		330		5384	1	10	
Whooping Cough	1351	3	49	1	257	2	1243	10	190	
Actinomycosis					1					
Dysentery	9									
Erysipelas	27		28		49	4	58	5	42	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum							1			
Pneumonia Lobar	4	10	17	28	6	14		15	6	19
Puerperal Septicaemia					1	1				
Septic Sore Throat	3		7		4		5		4	
Trachoma					1					
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	31	4	34	17	60	20	63	15	72	21
Tuberculosis (other forms)		3	3	9	1	5	5	7	7	6
Typhoid Fever			5	1			21	4	3	2
Typhoid Fever Para			4		2				1	1
Undulant Fever			2		8		1			
Venereal Disease—										
Chancroid									15	
Gonorrhoea	242		282		287		252		250	
Syphilis	74	4	61	4	66	1	91	11	102	8
Totals	2818	27	8315	70	5814	58	10082	78	5246	68

Morbidity rate per 1,000 population 31.3 93.4 68.4 118.6 65.6

C—Cases.

D—Deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT BY AGE AND SEX FOR 1939

	Total	M	F	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	15 24	25 44	45 59	60 69	70 Over
Anterio Poliomyelitis.....	1	1			1										
Cerebrospinal Meningitis.....	1	1			1										
Deaths.....	1	1			1										
Diphtheria.....	3	1	2						1		2				
Encephalitis Lethargica.....															
Deaths.....	1		1												
Scarlet Fever.....	311	149	162	1	2	20	11	20	14	162	58	23			1
Chickenpox.....	608	299	309	16	26	40	43	47	36	360	26	13	1		
Measles.....	20	8	12	4	2	2	1		1	60	2	5	3		
Mumps.....	118	67	51		4	4	4		9	27	6	2	1	1	
Rubella.....	11	7	4	1	1	2	2	1		4		1			
Whooping Cough.....	1351	681	670	123	79	149	191	167	156	473	6				1
Deaths.....	3	1	2	3			1	1		5					
Dysentery.....	9	4	5	1						1		11	8	4	3
Erysipelas.....	27	14	13					1				3			
Pneumonia (Lohar).....	4	2	2									1	2	2	3
Deaths.....	10	6	4	2								1	1		
Septic Sore Throat.....	3	3		1								1	3	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	31	13	18								2	1	1		
Deaths.....	4	2	2								2	1			
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	3	1	2												
Deaths.....	4	1	3												
Typhoid Fever.....	1		1								1		3		
Veneral Diseases—															
Gonorrhea.....	242	172	70							1	99	132	8	2	
Syphilis.....	74	50	24					1		1	11	38	19	3	1
Deaths.....	4	3	1										1	2	1
Total Cases.....	2818	1473	1345	146	112	217	252	242	217	1069	244	258	43	11	7
Deaths.....	27	14	13	5	1					2	3	7	4		5
Pre-school cases.....															
School age.....															
Adult.....															
									1186 or 42%	1069 or 37.5%					560 or 20.5%

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT BY SEASON AND SEX FOR 1939

	Total	M	F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Anterio Poliomyelitis.....	1	1									1				
Cerebrospinal Meningitis.....	1	1													
Deaths.....	1	1		1											
Diphtheria.....	3	1	2			1									2
Encephalitis Lethargica.....															
Deaths.....	1		1												1
Scarlet Fever.....	311	149	162	34	59	54	23	27		8	7	11	14	15	22
Chickenpox.....	608	299	309	143	48	45	29	27	26	34	21	25	34	77	37
Measles.....	20	8	12	3	3	3	1		4	6				1	1
Mumps.....	118	67	51	18	21	22	11	3	7	8	3	4	7	4	10
Rubella.....	11	7	4	3	1	1									2
Whooping Cough.....	1351	681	670	29	37	60	66	127	186	267	297	152	66	31	33
Deaths.....	3	1	2												
Dysentery.....	9	4	5						9						
Erysipelas.....	27	14	13	3	4	1	7	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1
Pneumonia (Lobar).....	4	2	2	1	1	1			2						
Deaths.....	10	6	4	1	1	2	1		1				1	2	
Septic Sore Throat.....	3	3													
Tuberculosis pulmonary.....	31	13	18	1		5	5	2	1	1	4	4		2	2
Deaths.....	4	2	2			1								1	1
Tuberculosis other forms.....	3	1	2						1	1			1		
Deaths.....	4	1	3				2								1
Typhoid Fever.....	1		1												
Veneral Diseases—															
Gonorrhoea.....	242	172	70	22	22	26	19	20	19	21	24	11	16	14	28
Syphilis.....	74	50	24	6	8	8	9	6	7	11	3	4	6	4	3
Deaths.....	4	3	1							1					
Total Cases.....	2818	1474	1344	264	200	227	170	215	277	356	367	216	151	157	218
Deaths.....	27	14	13	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	3		1	4	4

During the year there were 630 deaths (all causes) of which 40 or 6.35% were due to communicable disease.

"KINSMEN'S" TUBERCULOSIS NURSING SERVICE

Visits—

Total visits made by nurse.....	2,739
Visits to T.B. cases.....	855
Visits to suspect cases.....	196
Visits to contact cases.....	1,378
Co-operative visits.....	197
Not seen, moved, etc.....	91
Contacts of T.B. visits.....	667
Total number of cases at end of month.....	292

Clinic Report—

New Cases:

Active Case.....	City.....	20
	Country.....	33
Suspects.....	City.....	30
	Country.....	29
Contact.....	City.....	119
	Country.....	120
No Contact.....	City.....	166
	Country.....	167
Total.....		684
Total Examinations.....		1,150
Total X-rays.....		913
Tuberculin:		
Total tests made.....		375

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING**CHILD WELFARE**

Clinics are held twice weekly with physicians in attendance. A weighing clinic is held once a week under the direction of the Provincial Department of Health nurse in charge.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of clinics held.....	100	100	95	100	92
Babies in attendance.....	3,672	3,860	3,567	3,686	3,306
Pre-school attendance.....	1,010	1,103	1,167	1,261	1,022
Total.....	4,682	4,963	4,734	4,947	4,328
Average.....	47	49.6	49.8	49.47	47.0
New cases admitted (babies).....	749	860	817	808	714
New cases admitted (pre-school).....	152	148	189	178	142
Babies referred to family doctor.....	32	22	65	35	46
Pre-school referred to family doctor.....	32	49	75	63	27

Dr. George Long relieved during the holiday period.

Dr. J. Calder, Dr. F. J. Follinsbee and Dr. Mildred Newell were in attendance to examine and advise parents regarding infants' care and feeding.

Public Health Nurses, Senior nurses from the University and Royal Alexandra Hospitals have received both Clinic and Field work. Medical and Home Economic students were in attendance during the academic year.

One hundred and twenty out of town cases visited the Clinic during the year. Sixty-seven letters were received and answered from rural districts requesting information regarding the care and feeding of infants.

We are grateful to the Red Cross Society and to all the Relief Officers for their co-operation at all time. Also to the many organizations and private citizens who donate so generously clothing and knitted articles for our needy families.

Visits have been made to diabetic cases, children's shelters and private nursing homes. Creche meetings have been attended and cases investigated as to eligibility of Creche services.

Two thousand six hundred and fifty-three home visits were made.

WEIGHING CLINICS

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of weighing clinics held . . .	48	50	46	47	45	50
Total attendance	779	675	501	485	615	743
Average	16	13.5	10.9	10.3	13.7	14.8

Forty-eight weighing clinics were held. No new cases are admitted at these clinics as no doctors are in attendance. Parents are given advice on matters of routine care by the nurse on duty.

Attendance According to Age at Both Child Welfare and Weighing Clinics

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Babies under 1 year	4327	3426	3047	3152	2697
Pre school	1134	2212	2188	1791	2735
Total	5461	5638	5235	4943	5432

PRE-NATAL VISITS

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
City Nurse	429	460	404	318	388
V.O.N.	259	257	250	222	251

There were 174 new pre-natal cases in 1939 added to our roll.

The following comparison is made of the infant mortality rate of 1930 and 1939, a decennial period. These figures are:

	Total Births	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 living births
1930	1676	49.
1939	1678	31.5

The mortality rate of 31.5 constitutes an all time record for this Department and will probably compare favorably with other cities in our Dominion.

Rosenau states "The lowest rates are from New Zealand where in 1930 less than 35 babies died in the first year of every 1,000 born," and when our mixed population is remembered the comparison with New Zealand is highly creditable. It is difficult to attribute this year's improvement to any particular factor.

The Junior Hospital League has given much time and assistance in providing layettes for many families in straitened circumstances and this opportunity is taken for recording our appreciation of the services so generously given.

Much valuable aid was rendered by the Red Cross Society to many of the emergency cases that came under our notice. In several instances, visiting housekeepers were provided when there was illness in the home. Their co-operation has been deeply appreciated.

POST-NATAL VISITS

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
City Nurse	212	270	239	172	201
V.O.N.	836	603	352	620	646

It is encouraging to find more mothers are responding to post-natal instruction and are reporting to their family physician for an examination at the end of six weeks following confinement. Mothers are encouraged to breast feed their babies, but in spite of this teaching many babies are weaned when very young and bottle feedings resorted to. Much work still remains to be done along this line.

DISTRICT VISITS

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Visits to homes	1191	1170	2775	2508	3753
Special investigations	135	154	113	94	64
Total	1326	1324	2888	2602	3817

On a half day weekly, as in the past, your Senior Nurse was accompanied by an Intern from the Household Economics Department of the University Hospital who gave valuable assistance in drawing up diets and directing budgeting.

Many of the 135 special investigations made required the attendance of a physician and in some cases hospitalization was found to be necessary.

We are grateful to both Civic and Provincial Relief Departments for the assistance readily given by them to special cases.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1939
BY SEASON

	BY SEASON												BY AGE											
	TOTAL	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1st Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Total Under 1 Month	1- 3 Months	4- 6 Months	7- 9 Months	10-12 Months	
9 — Whooping Cough	3						1		2			1								1	1	1	1	
11c — Influenza with Pneumonia	1	1																						
79 — Meningitis	1	1		1								1									1	1		
89a — Otitis Media	2	1								1										2				
105a — Diseases of the Larynx	1				1																	1		
107a — Broncho Pneumonia	2	1	1		1																	1		
108 — "D" Type Lobar Pneumonia	2	1	1		1					1												1		
109 — Pneumonia	1						1			2									1	2	1			
119 — Diarrhoea or Enteritis	3								1				1											
129 — Peritonitis	1																1							
157a — Congenital Hydrocephalus	2		1									1		1					2					
157b — Spina Bifida	1											1		2						1				
157c — Congenital Malformation of Heart	4			1		1			1				1		1		1		3	1				
157d — Monstrosity	1																							
157e — Congenital Malformations	4			1		2	1							1	1		1		3	1				
158 — Congenital Debility	1		1																					
159 — Premature Birth	21	4	2	2	1		1	1	1	2	3	4	14	3	2	1	1	1	20	1	1	1		
160b — Injury at Birth	1						1																	
161a — Atelectasis	1											1								1				
183 — Accidental Drowning	1			1												1			1					
	53	5	6	6	3	3	4	2	4	7	3	2	8	19	4	4	4	4	1	32	11	3	5	2

HEALTH INSPECTIONS

INSPECTIONS

	1939	1938
Dwellings	5398	5862
Hotels, lodging house, apartment blocks	451	423
Schools, blocks, public buildings	138	70
Stores, business establishments	818	718
Foodhandling establishments	3253	2511
Garbage, streets and lanes, etc.	4316	5902
Miscellaneous	1926	-x
	<u>16300</u>	<u>15486</u>
x-Miscellaneous included.		
Re-inspections	2966	3037

NOTICES

Written	1803	1555
Verbal	5098	4594
Garbage	1480	...
	<u>8381</u>	<u>6149</u>

COMPLAINTS

Received from the public	783	803
Justified	635	667
Received from other departments	12	20
Referred to other departments	75	95
The complaints for 1939 were made up as follows:		
Garbage, streets and lanes, etc.	275	...
Vermin	171	...
Housing, plumbing and drainage	156	...
Food and Drink	54	...
Miscellaneous	127	...
	<u>783</u>	...

LICENSES

License applications investigated	1389	1318
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PLUMBING

Sewer and water notices issued	128	63
Sewer and water installed, buildings removed, etc.	44	24
Extension of time granted	28	32
Nothing done	56	22
Plumbing permits issued	340	158
Plumbing permits issued for old buildings	66	110
Alterations to existing plumbing	37	60

DISINFESTING STATION

Baths	16768	20898
Verminous	44	78
Scabies	478	539
Disinfested	525	612
Men washed clothing	14968	18162
Units washed	45814	57786

SCAVENGING CLEAN-UP WORK

Refuse removed from North Side (cu. yds.)	7400	5168
Refuse removed from South Side (cu. yds.)	1392	1280

ANIMALS, BARNS, STYES, ETC.

Cows	532	535
Hogs	115	...
Mink, foxes, etc.	62	...

FOOD

Samples submitted to Provincial Lab.	25	12
Foodstuffs condemned (lbs.)	3674	16679

WATER

	1939	1938
Water samples taken	32	62
Negative	17	43
Positive	7	8
Suspicious	8	11
Ice Samples	2	5
Rinse water samples, ice cream dippers etc.	140x	55

All stores with samples over 50,000 were issued written notices warning them to improve their rinse waters.

HOUSING

Five thousand three hundred and ninety eight dwellings were visited and 451 hotels, lodging houses and apartment blocks were also inspected. Where overcrowding was taking place or sanitary conditions were not up to standard notices were issued to the parties responsible. Owing to the shortage of houses many buildings are being used as dwellings which in normal times would not be permitted for that purpose.

POISON GAS FUMIGATION

Two hundred and two buildings were fumigated for the elimination of Vermin during the year. The inspector visits the premises and warns the householder regarding the removal of foodstuffs etc. A thorough check-up is made of the premises and a written notice issued to the fumigator before the work is commenced.

RELIEF

All applicants for relief, made at this office, were instructed to take their cases up with the Provincial or City Relief Departments.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS

	1939	1938
Prosecutions	2	2

FOOD INSPECTION

January 1st, 1939, there were three abattoirs under city inspection. On July 18th one of these ceased to operate for human food and was converted into a slaughter house for horses and the production of food for fur bearing animals. Of the remaining two abattoirs under City Inspection, one is still undergoing extensive alterations. Nothing has been done in the way of repairs or alterations at the third establishment, although urgently needed. In October the plans were approved for a new abattoir which is still under construction.

It is regrettable that the decline in the percentage of Tubercular hogs, which heretofore has been quite consistent, has not been maintained during 1939.

MEATS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Beef

	1939	1938	1937
No. of carcasses inspected.....	2,640	3,327	2,806
Carcasses condemned	28	12	14
Portions condemned	312	379	396
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	17,265	12,597	15,216

Veal

No. of carcasses inspected.....	3,271	2,901	2,373
Carcasses condemned	17	5	7
Portions condemned	73	37	43
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned.....	2,815	1,006	1,489

Mutton

No. of carcasses inspected.....	874	1,387	1,701
Carcasses condemned	6	3	5
Portions condemned	31	93	151
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned ..	425	410	612

Pork

No. of carcasses inspected.....	3,050	2,534	2,068
Carcasses condemned ..	25	20	28
Portions condemned ..	587	404	493
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned .	12,875	8,828	9,801

Totals

No. of carcasses inspected.....	9,835	10,152	8,948
Carcasses condemned	76	40	54
Portions condemned ..	1,003	913	1,083
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	33,380	22,841	27,118

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE INFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

Beef

Infected	20	13	5
Percent .....	.757	.390	.019

Pork

Infected	359	264	253
Percent ..	11.77	10.46	12.23

CHIEF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION, 1939

Beef	Carcases	Portions	Weight
Abscess multiple		72	880 lbs.
Abscess liver	2	16	1,065
Actinomycosis	3	134	3,930
Adhesions		51	630
Tuberculosis	3	18	1,565
Parasites		14	140
Bruised	5	2	2,245
Emaciation	3		1,075
Pneumonia	7	1	3,010
Miscellaneous (Peritonitis, Metritis, Imperfect Bleeding, Pleurisy, Putrifaction)	5	4	2,725
	28	312	17,265
Veal			
Abscess	1	35	495 lbs.
Actinomycosis		16	185
Immature	6		320
Parasites		14	125
Tuberculosis		5	50
Pneumonia	2		425
Peritonitis	2		380
Bruised	2	1	410
Miscellaneous (Adhesions, Empyema, Emaciation, Inflammation)	4	2	425
	17	73	2,715
Mutton			
Parasites		23	30 lbs.
Peritonitis	2		145
Pneumonia	2		110
Miscellaneous (Putrifaction, Emaciation, Bruised)	2	8	140
	6	31	425
Pork			
Adhesions		48	680 lbs.
Bruised	2	32	1,050
Contaminated		47	705
Parasites		59	95
Tuberculosis	6	392	6,825
Abscess Multiple	2	2	325
Pneumonia	4		545
Peritonitis	4	3	935
Putrifaction		3	55
Miscellaneous (Sexual odor, Emaciation, Jaundice, Hernia, Imperfect Bleeding)	7	1	1,660
	25	587	12,875
Totals			
Beef	28	312	17,265 lbs.
Veal	17	73	2,815
Mutton	6	31	425
Pork	25	587	12,875
	76	1,003	33,380

DISEASED ANIMALS

	1939	1938
Beef	325	396
Veal	79	(*)
Mutton	30	72
Pork	547	372

(*) Veal included in Beef.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

	—Pounds—		
	1939	1938	1937
Meat	33,380	22,841	27,118
Poultry	184	113	158
Fish	115	27	...
Sundries	702	380	3
Foodstuffs condemned by Health Inspectors			
Canned Goods	257	13	120
Meat	46	230	22
Fruit and Vegetables	2,767	1,620	10,111
Butter and Cheese .....	...	...	19
Cereal	566	6	...
Ice Cream .....	...	...	60
Sundries	38	30	...
Damaged by Fire .....	...	14,401	18,500
	38,055	39,661	56,111
Inspections	5,415	5,345	5,557
Complaints			
Received from the public	25	30	35
Justified	13	26	25

DAIRY INSPECTION

The results of the reduction tests carried out weekly throughout the year of raw milk which is shipped to pasteurization plants have shown a consistent improvement each month during 1939 over the corresponding periods of 1938.

During 1939, 54 per cent of the producers always shipped milk which met the reduction standard of 5½ hours as revealed by the weekly tests. In comparison in 1936 the proportion was 33 per cent.

The following table shows the average percentage of improvement reached and relates, approximately to 10,638 samples of raw milk tested from 200 producers after arrival at the pasteurization plants. The average difference in the high degree of compliance with the reduction time standard of 5½ hours and the higher standard of 6 hours being but 1.3 per cent, which is a further improvement over 1938. Space does not permit the results of the weekly tests being given and they are therefore, shown as a monthly average.

	5½ Hours	6 Hours
January	99.53	98.46
February	99.88	99.29
March	99.13	98.65
April	98.34	97.40
May	96.81	94.54
June	97.40	94.78
July	96.33	92.42
August	98.11	96.57
September	98.58	97.40
October	99.76	99.65
November	99.41	98.59
December	100.00	99.76
Average	98.6	97.3

Improvement is continuing in the bacteriological quality of raw cream which is produced at nearly a hundred inspected farms and is shipped to pasteurization plants. During 1939, 1,620 samples of cream were tested, reduction times of 6 hours and longer being much more frequent than in 1938.

Appreciation is expressed of the co-operation and active assistance of the four producer organizations, whose members ship milk or cream to pasteurization plants. This co-operation is reflected in the further improvement obtained during 1939 both in the sanitary conditions under which the milk is produced and in the bacteriological quality of milk and milk products.

Since 1922 all milk and cream which is consumed in fluid form within the City of Edmonton has been produced from cows which are tuberculin tested. One disadvantage of the plan being that non-tested cattle occasionally come in contact with tubercular-free cattle. During 1939 the Dominion Department of Agriculture extended the control under what is known as the Restricted Area Plan whereby all cattle in the municipal districts of Strathcona and Clover Bar were tested.

Of the 9,971 head of cattle tested in the Strathcona area the percentage of reaction was .31 percent and of the 6,005 animals tested in the Clover Bar area the reaction was 1.1 percent. A large portion of the Edmonton milk supply is produced in the above mentioned areas and the low percentage of reacting cattle found during 1939 speaks well for the efficiency with which the tests were conducted in past years. A point of no little importance in the plan is that cattle from accredited areas are also permitted export without further test.

Seven producers' certificates of registration were temporarily suspended on account of the violation of items of sanitation. The milk, meanwhile, being rejected for consumption in fluid form and used in the making of butter.

Seventy-five shipments of milk were rejected which involved the suspension of fifty-five producers' certificates of registration for a period of three or four days on account of the milk not meeting the reduction standard of five and one-half hours. During such periods the milk was rejected for consumption in fluid form and used in the making of butter. In comparison in the year 1938, it was necessary to suspend 212 certificates of registration, including many which were suspended on several occasions.

The average sanitary conditions at the premises of some 47 producer-distributors remain at a high level. Two certificates of registration were suspended temporarily on account of the continued violation of items of sanitation and one certificate was suspended temporarily on account of the continued high bacterial content of the milk as determined by the reduction test.

One unregistered retailer of raw milk was prosecuted and convicted under the Public Health Act of Alberta.

More than a hundred, eight-gallon milk cans and lids were condemned and replaced by new ones.

Considerable time was given to the supervision of construction of new dairy barns and it is expected that the remainder of the poorer buildings will have been replaced within the next year.

332 applications for registration were approved.

1 application for registration was refused renewal.

1,225 inspections were made.

LABORATORY REPORT

During the year 847 samples of retail milk were taken. The following table shows the results of the bacterial examination.

	Special.	15,000/ 40,000	40,000/ 100,000	100,000/ 400,000	Over	Spr.	Total
January	57	7	6	3	2	1	68
February	55	8	2	2	1	...	68
March	59	4	2	...	1	...	66
April	54	12	3	1	...	2	72
May	53	10	5	2	1	...	71
June	58	4	1	1	...	1	65
July	44	14	5	5	2	5	75
August	49	8	9	4	...	1	71
September	53	9	7	...	...	1	70
October	47	14	6	2	1	...	70
November	47	14	2	4	...	7	74
December	54	9	2	1	...	3	69
	630	113	50	25	8	21	847
Percentage	76.3	13.7	6.1	3.0	.9	...	100

Twenty-one samples of the 847 samples shown above were spoiled by "spreaders." Of the remaining 826 samples, 630 or 76.3 per cent were under 15,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

The Edmonton milk supply is obtained from 41 raw milk distributors and 187 dairymen who ship to six pasteurizing plants. The results arranged in these classes are as follows:

	Special.	%	15,000/ 40,000	%	40,000/ 100,000	%	100,000/ 400,000	%	Over	%	Spr.	Total
Raw Milk	352	68.2	91	17.7	43	8.3	22	4.3	8	1.5	11	527
Ord. Pasteurized	160	89.4	14	7.8	2	1.1	3	1.7	0	....	6	185
Jersey Past.	68	91.8	3	4.1	3	4.1	0	....	0	....	0	74
Homogenized	50	87.7	5	8.8	2	3.5	0	....	0	....	4	61
	630	76.3	113	13.7	50	6.1	25	3.0	8	1.5	21	847

While only 847 samples were given a bacterial examination, actually 1,512 street samples were taken. All of these 1,512 samples were submitted to the methylene blue test and only 16 did not grade No. 1, i.e., did not stand up for 5½ hours or longer under the above test.

The average butterfat of 1,512 samples was 4.07 per cent, which varies little from the 4.02 per cent of 1938.

The average solids not fat of 1,510 samples was 8.90 per cent compared to 8.92 per cent of 1938.

The average sediment mark, out of a possible 10, was 8.9 as compared to 9.0 of 1938.

Beside the above, 84 samples of special milks were tested. Of these 77 were given a bacterial examination and 53 or 71.5 per cent were in the special class, i.e., under 15,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. The average butterfat for 84 samples was 4.1 per cent.

Forty-seven samples of cream were tested for butterfat and bacteria. Of these, 16 were in the special class. The average butterfat was 26 per cent.

Eighty-seven samples of chocolate dairy drink were taken. Of these, 85 were given bacterial examination. Thirty-nine or 49.7 per cent were in the special class; 23 or 29.2 per cent were 15,000 to 40,000; 10 or 12.5 per cent were 40,000 to 100,000; 3 or 3.6 per cent were 100,000, to 400,000, and 4 or 5.0 were over 400,000. The average butterfat out of 87 samples was 2.2 per cent.

Fifty-eight ice cream samples were taken and the results of the bacterial examinations are as follows: 13 were in the special class, 13 were 15,000 to 40,000, 12 were 40,000 to 100,000, and 20 were over 100,000.

One sample of goat's milk was tested, the butterfat being 4.5 per cent.

All the milk from the individual producers coming into the city was submitted to the methylene blue test. The number of samples examined was 9,975 of which about 184 or 1.7 per cent failed to grade Class 1 under the test. These along with the 1,512 distributor samples gives a total of 11,487 samples of which 200 failed to grade Class 1.

During the year regular examination was made for us of the city tap water. No samples gave positive colon test and there were only four count of over 10 per cubic centimetre. Two were spoiled by spreaders.

Samples of water were taken from all the swimming pools for bacterial examination. Of these, 146 gave counts of 10 or under and 36 were above the 200 mark. No samples gave a positive colon test.

General supervision was given to the swimming pools throughout the year. Solutions were made up and supplied for testing the water for the amount of free chlorine, and for copper and suitable standards furnished as required. Little trouble was experienced with the "Algae."

Regular supervision was given to the sewage disposal plants during the year.

DATE DUE SLIP

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